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NEW SERIES NO. 49

JUNE 1911

The University of Oklahoma

QUARTERLY BULLETIN

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

THE SCHOOL OF LAW 1911-12

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

JUNE, 1911.

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1910

SEPTEMBER							OCTOBER							NOVEMBER							DECEMBER						
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1911

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL							
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1912

JANUARY							FEBRUARY							MARCH							APRIL						
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THE UNIVERSITY YEAR		
1910-11		1911-12
	1910	
Sept. 13, 14	Entrance examinations. Registration.	Sept. 19, 20
Sept. 15	Class work begins, 8:00 a. m. Formal opening, 10:00 a. m.	Sept. 21
Nov. 8	General Election.	—
Nov. 23	Thanksgiving recess begins, 12:15 p. m.	Nov. 29
Nov. 28	Class work resumed, 8:00 a. m.	Dec. 4
Dec. 21	Christmas recess begins, 5:30 p. m.	Dec. 20
	1911	
Jan. 3	Class work resumed, 8:00 a. m.	Jan. 3
Jan. 23	Mid-year examinations begin.	Jan. 30
Jan. 27	Annual Faculty Concert, School of Fine Arts, 8:00 p. m.	Feb. 2
Jan. 30, 31	Entrance examinations. Registration, second semester.	Feb. 5, 6
Feb. 1	Opening of second semester, 8:00 a. m.	Feb. 7
Feb. 22	Washington's Birthday.	Feb. 22
Apr. 13	Easter recess begins, 5:30 p. m.	Apr. 4
Apr. 18	Class work resumed, 8:00 a. m.	Apr. 9
Apr. 29	Interscholastic Track and Field Meet.	Apr. 27
May 1	Final date for submitting finished theses.	May 6
May 30	Memorial Day.	May 30
June 1	Final examinations begin.	June 6
June 4	Baccalaureate Sunday.	June 9
June 5	Commencement recital, 8:30 p. m.	June 10
June 6	Senior class play, 8:30 p. m.	June 11
June 7	Commencement concert, 8:30 p. m.	June 12
June 8	Commencement exercises, 10:30 a. m. Alumni luncheon, 1:00 p. m.	June 13
June 9, 10	Entrance examinations. Registration, summer session.	June 14, 15
June 12	Class work begins.	June 17
July 4	Independence Day.	July 4
Aug. 4	Close of summer session, August convocation, 8:00 p. m.	Aug. 9

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ROBERT LEE WILLIAMS, A. M.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on the Oklahoma Constitution.

SAMUEL W. HAYES.

Justice of the Supreme Court, Lecturer on Legal Ethics.

HENRY MARSHALL FURMAN.

Presiding Justice of the Criminal Court of Appeals, Lecturer on Criminal Jurisprudence.

THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The School of Law was organized in the fall of 1909 in response to a general demand that the university shculd provide opportunities and facilities for legal training equal to the best afforded elsewhere. Its aim is to inculcate a sound knowledge of the common law and equity, of English and American modifications in both substantive and adjective law, of constitutional law and federal procedure, and of the statutes, decisions, and practice of the state of Oklahoma. It is now generally conceded that such a result can be attained more successfully in a law school than elsewhere. The busy lawyer finds little time for the systematic instruction of the student in his office. The result is that the study tends to become desultory and unprofitable. In a law school the student has the constant help and direction of a body of trained teachers devoting their time and thought to his welfare. He has the inspiration that comes from friendly rivalry with his fellow students in the class rooms, in the quiz clubs, moot courts, and practice courts. He has the advantage of a more extensive library and of encouragement and special assistance in original investigation.

That such is the view of lawyers and judges generally is evidenced by the fact that a large and constantly increasing majority of candidates now come to the bar through the medium of law schools. Much may be said for the practical possibilities of office training, but law schools are more and more attempting, and with increasing success, to supply their former deficiencies in this regard. It is also true that those defects were never as great as has sometimes been alleged; and while it is possible though inconvenient for the young lawyer to supply them, it is nearly impossible for him to supply, after beginning actual practice, the systematic knowledge of the fundamental principles of law which the law school gives him the opportunity to acquire.

INSTRUCTORS

The School of Law, except as to the courses given by the special non-resident lecturers, is conducted by instructors who give practically their whole time and attention to university work. It is certain that the best results can be obtained in no other way. This is confirmed

by the experience of the leading law schools of the country, all of which now place their work of instruction on this basis. The teaching of law is in itself a scientific vocation requiring all of one's energies.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION

Instruction in the class room is by comment, quiz, and colloquy. It consists largely of the analysis and discussion of cases. Instead of placing before the student a set of legal principles which he is required to learn, the much more difficult task is assigned him of reading the actual opinions contained in the reports and ascertaining therefrom the law involved. He is then required to apply that law to other cases, both hypothetical and actual. In so doing he is both assisted and criticised by the instructor who guides and coordinates the discussion toward a definite end. It is believed that by this method the power of legal reasoning, discrimination, and generalization is most fully developed, and at the same time the student is obliged to exercise the same mental processes and follow the same methods of argument as those required by the skilful advocate. Copious references are continually made for extensive side reading, and students are constantly encouraged to use the library.

In the practice court, in the courses in civil procedure and criminal law and procedure, and elsewhere when deemed necessary, emphasis is laid on the law of this jurisdiction. The aim is to fit the student generally for practice in any state and to fit him especially for practice in the west and southwest.

EXAMINATIONS

At the middle and end of each year careful examinations are given designed to test the student's ability to apply his knowledge. The grade "F" indicates a failure, the grade "D" a condition. Failures or conditions in more than one-third of the work carried will sever the student's connection with the school. It is within the discretion of the law faculty to reinstate such students on proper petition and showing. A student who receives a failure in any course must take the course over. All conditions must be removed at examinations held for that purpose at the opening of the school, the following September. Students should arrange in advance for such examinations, which will be given but once and which will not be given to students enrolling late. In order to pass such examinations for the removal of conditions the student is required to manifest a higher proficiency than is sufficient in the original examination. Students failing to take the regular examinations or to remove their conditions will receive the grade "F". No special examinations will be held.

The University of Oklahoma ENROLLMENT AND CLASSES

The enrollment in the School of Law during its first two years has exceeded the expectations of all. Thus far only first and second year courses have been offered. At the beginning of the school year of 1911-12 and regularly thereafter the full three years' curriculum will be given. Students in the School of Law have all the advantages and privileges of other students in the university.

NEW LAW BUILDING

The School of Law is at present located in quarters in the basement of the Carnegie Library, but the Legislature, which adjourned in March, 1911, appropriated \$125,000.00 for the erection of a law building. Shepley, Rutan & Coolidge, architects, of Chicago, have been employed to design the new building and soon a noble building worthy of the school and of the profession, in harmony with the splendid architectural plan adopted for the entire university, will be located at a central point on the campus. This, together with the provision made by the governing authorities of the university for the third year work and a fully equipped practice court, places the School of Law, in all respects, on an equal footing with the state university law schools of other leading states and assures its rapid development and prosperity.

LIBRARY

About four thousand dollars worth of books and equipment have been purchased as an initial installment of the law library. These books have been carefully selected and the list contains most of the essentials. Other installments will be procured from time to time, as it is the purpose of the school to build up rapidly a library that will answer all the purposes of legal study and investigation. Several of the leading law journals are kept constantly on file. A member of the law faculty has general supervision of the library, and student assistant librarians are in charge to give needed information and maintain order. The library is open during the day and in the evening.

SPECIAL LECTURES

Short courses of lectures will be delivered by the following persons and by others: A course by Justice Jesse J. Dunn of the Supreme Court on Legal Remedies; a course by Justice Samuel W. Hayes of the same court on Legal Ethics; a course by Justice Robert L. Williams of the same court on the Oklahoma Constitution; a course by Presiding Justice Henry M. Furman of the Criminal Court of Appeals on Criminal Jurisprudence. Most of these courses will be required of first year students.

PRACTICE COURT

In addition to the courses in pleading and practice, and the practical suggestions given throughout the courses by the regular instructors and the special lecturers, a practice court is maintained in order to afford the student an opportunity of acquainting himself with the regular sequence of steps in litigation and of learning by actual experience what actions or proceedings should be brought, how to bring them, and how to handle the case until its close. Students act as attorneys, sheriffs, clerks, parties, witnesses, jurors, etc., and every effort is made to reproduce the conditions of actual practice in the Oklahoma courts. This work is supplemented by lectures pointing out errors and discussing questions of procedure of a more general nature applicable also to other jurisdictions. The presiding instructor is an attorney of experience and the aim is to supply as far as possible the actual working knowledge of trial procedure so that a graduate on leaving the school will be prepared at once to enter upon all phases of the work of the profession.

LITERARY SOCIETIES

Students are encouraged to take an active part in the law literary societies, and to organize quiz clubs and club courts for legal discussion. The "Sooner Bar" and the "Blackstone Tribunal," literary societies organized by the law students, have for their objects the double purpose of training in public speaking and training in legal argumentation. The "Ames" and "Monnet" club courts are very active and profitable organizations for the presentation and trial of questions of law.

PRIZES

Edward Thompson Company Prize: The Edward Thompson Company offers as a prize to a third year law student, The American and English Encyclopedia of Law, 2nd Edition, in 32 volumes. This prize, valued at \$240, will be awarded to the candidate for the degree, LL. B., who presents the best thesis upon a subject assigned by the faculty.

American Law Book Company Prize: The American Law Book Company offers to a third year student a prize consisting of the first thirteen volumes of the Cyclopedie of Law and Procedure to be awarded at the discretion of the law faculty. This prize, valued at \$97, the faculty has decided to award at the time of graduation to the most meritorious student in the third year class, taking into consideration the entire course. The award will be based on grades in examinations, class-room proficiency, ability in logical and succinct statement, interest displayed in club courts and other law school activities, use of the library, and strength of character.

PYHICAL TRAINING

All students in the School of Law, who have not had one year of college work, or work in some other law school entitling them to one year's advanced standing, are required to take physical training to an extent of two hours during their course under the direction of the physical director of the university. Such "hour" represents approximately three hours of exercise a week during a period of time equal to one semester. Students engaging in special athletic activities are with the consent of the physical director allowed to substitute these for the regular physical training. This rule with reference to physical training is believed to make for well-balanced educational development.

ADMISSION AND GRADUATION

THREE YEAR COURSE

The work of the School of Law extends through three years of thirty-eight weeks each. There are three classes: the First Year Class, Second Year Class, and Third Year Class. Lectures and recitations are held on five days in the week, principally in the usual morning hours. Students may enter at the beginning of either semester. Late registration should be avoided.

ADMISSION

Applicants for admission to the School of Law must be at least eighteen years of age and must present evidence of having completed fifteen units of acceptable entrance credit. A unit is the standard amount of work required in a secondary school subject given thirty-six weeks with five recitation periods a week of at least forty-five minutes each. Thus fifteen units represent an ordinary four years' high school course.

The following five units are absolutely required:

English	3 units
Mathematics	2 units

In addition to the above, ten units must be offered from the following list of electives:

English	1 unit
Mathematics	1-2, 1, 1 1-2, or 2 units

History:

Ancient	1 unit
Modern	1 unit
English	1-2 or 1 unit
American	1-2 or 1 unit

Foreign Language:

Latin	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
Greek	1 or 2 units
German	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
French	1, 2, 3, or 4 units
Spanish	1 or 2 units

Science:

Physics	1 unit
Chemistry	1 unit

Physical Geography	1-2 or 1 unit
Botany	1-2 or 1 unit
Zoology	1-2 or 1 unit
Physiology	1-2 unit
Civics	1-2 unit
Commercial Law	1-2 unit
Economics	1-2 unit
Commercial Geography	1-2 unit
Manual Training	1-2 unit

Applicants for admission on certificate should secure from their high school principals or other instructors in charge formal certificates setting forth the credits claimed and present these certificates when they make their application for entrance. Applicants for admission by examination must be prepared to take the examination at the university at the time fixed by the committee on admission.

For additional details regarding admission, and especially for descriptions of the units of credit mentioned above, see the bulletin of general information, or the general catalogue, under the heading "Affiliation and Admission."

SPECIAL STUDENTS

Applicants, not less than 21 years of age and not candidates for the degree, who do not possess the above educational qualifications for admission as regular students, may be admitted to the courses in the School of Law provided they can satisfy the dean that they are prepared to carry the work successfully. Such students will be expected to conform to the same requirements as to attendance and examination and will be entitled to the same privileges as regular students. Certificates stating the branches completed and the standing attained will be given to all such students who have been in residence for a semester.

Such special students who have completed the curriculum and have been in residence three years may be recommended for a degree by special action of the law faculty, provided that they have displayed unusual ability and are otherwise prepared take the state bar examination.

ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants qualified to enter the School of Law as candidates for a degree who have satisfactorily completed one or more years of resident work in a law school of good standing having a three years' course will be given equivalent rank in this school upon presenting properly authenticated certificates of such work. The right is reserved to give credit only on examination. All persons

who intend to apply for advanced standing under the above rule should forward or present their credentials to the dean at least one week before the opening of the particular session which the student desires to attend.

Such certificate should show the length of time in semester hours given to each subject, the books used as the basis of instruction; the method of grading used in such school, the grades made by the applicant, and whether the school has a three years' course. Credit will never be given for more than two years' work done in other schools. No credit will be given for reading or work done elsewhere than in an approved law school.

GRADUATION

The degree of Bachelor of Laws (LL. B.) is conferred upon all regular students not less than 21 years of age who have completed the prescribed work of the course. This course requires three years for its completion and no student is allowed to graduate except after three years of actual residence, unless in case of admission to advanced standing, in which case he must likewise have spent sufficient time in some other acceptable law school having a three years' course, to amount to a total of three years when added to the time spent here. The time spent in residence at this law school must in every instance be at least one year. In exceptional cases the degree may be conferred on special students. (See provisions as to special students.)

COMBINED COURSE

Seniors in the College of Arts and Sciences having a credit of ninety academic hours, who have spent one year and completed thirty of these hours in residence, may enroll in the first year's work of the School of Law and may substitute this work for a like number of hours in the requirements for the B. A. degree. Students who have completed less than ninety academic hours, and not less than eighty-six, will be entitled to the benefit of this rule only on the joint recommendation of the deans of both faculties. Every student in the combined work must have completed before graduation in the College of Arts and Sciences the prescribed courses, the group electives, and ten hours in his major subject. Further than this he will not have to meet the usual requirements for the B. A. degree, except that in all cases he must fulfill the requirements as to the total number of hours.

By this plan it will be possible for a student in six years to complete the work required for the two degrees of B. A. and LL. B., the

former being conferred at the end of the fourth year, the latter at the end of the sixth year.

For the purpose of enrollment the deans of the two faculties concerned shall be joint advisers of such students.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Under statutory authority the Supreme Court of this state has prescribed and published rules governing admission to the bar. These rules require that the candidate must be of good moral character and over 21 years of age; that he must have a high school education; and that he must have regularly and attentively studied law for the period of three years previous to his application; and that he shall satisfactorily answer the written interrogatories propounded covering the subjects enumerated. These subjects are all included in the curriculum of the School of Law. Examinations are held at convenient intervals and are conducted by a regular commission of bar examiners duly appointed by the Supreme Court.

Graduates of the School of Law who have passed such State Bar Commission examination may be admitted on motion to practice law in the federal courts of this state.

FEES AND DEPOSITS

Tuition is free in the School of Law as in all other departments of the university. There are, however, certain fees and deposits required of the students as a guarantee against loss or damage to equipment and books. All unused portions of deposits may be refunded at the end of the year, or when the student leaves the university, provided he gives notice to the registrar at the time of his departure that he must withdraw, but no deposits will be returned after the close of the fiscal year, July 1st. Fees are not subject to withdrawal after the first week.

The following are the fees and deposits:

	Fees	Deposits
Gymnasium		
Use of Locker	\$.50
Deposit for Key	\$.50
Library	2.00
Diploma	5.00

BOARD, ROOMS, AND BOOKS

Board, including furnished rooms, can be had for from \$4.00 to \$6.00 a week. The average cost of living is as low in Norman as in any town of its size in the state. Board alone costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00. Rooms for two may be secured for \$6 to \$10 a month.

The cost of books used in the School of Law is about \$35 a year.

CURRICULUM

The hour which constitutes the unit of credit as used in this catalogue except with reference to physical training is understood to mean one lecture hour a week, or its equivalent, for one semester.

It is desired that every student who enters the School of Law shall take full and not partial work, unless the circumstances be exceptional. A member of the first year class will not be permitted to take any regular course of the second and third year and a member of the second year class will not be permitted to take third year courses unless for special cause shown and then only by permission of the dean.

Instruction is so arranged as to present fundamental subjects first, followed by specialized subjects later.

FIRST YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Elementary Law: This course is designed to give the student an initial general survey of the entire body of the law in order that he may more intelligently comprehend the work in the other courses. Robinson's Elementary Law. Two hours a week. Professor Cheadle. 2 hours.

Contracts: Mutual assent; offer and acceptance; consideration; contracts under seal; rights of beneficiaries; rights of assignees; joint and several contracts; conditional contracts; illegality; impossibility; duress; discharge. Williston's Cases on Contracts. Four hours a week. Professor Monnet. 4 hours.

Common Law Procedure: Forms of action; motions and demurrers; defects in form and substance; defaults; dilatory pleas; confession and avoidance; cross demands; replications; further pleadings; amendments. A number of lectures in this course will also be given on equity pleading. Ames' Cases on Pleading. Two hours a week. Professor Cheadle. 2 hours.

Property I: Distinction between real and personal property; personal property; transfer of rights; bailments; tenures; estates; seisin; statute of uses; natural rights; easements; covenants; rents; landlord and tenant; emblements; fixtures. Gray's Cases on Property, Vols. I and II. Four hours a week. Professor Foster. 4 hours.

Special Lectures: Courses of lectures on a variety of subjects

will be given by special lecturers for which one hour's credit may be allowed. 1 hour

Second Semester

Contracts: Continuation of course outlined in the first semester. Williston's Cases on Contracts. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet. 2 hours.

Code Pleading and Practice: One form; special proceedings; real party in interest; joinder of plaintiffs and defendants; complaint; ultimate facts; union of causes of action; answer; new matter; equitable defenses; counterclaims; reply; demurrer. Hinton's Cases on Code Pleading, and the Oklahoma statutes and decisions on civil procedure. Two hours a week. Professor Cheadle. 2 hours.

Torts: Trespass to person and property; excuses for trespass; conversion; legal cause; negligence; duties of land owners; dangerous occupations; deceit; defamation; slander; libel; malice; malicious prosecution; inducing breach of duty; competition; strikes; boycotts; combinations. Ames and Smith's Cases on Torts. Four hours a week. Professor Monnet. 4 hours.

Criminal Law and Procedure: Criminal acts; attempts; consent; criminal intent; justification; parties; agency; accessories; jurisdiction; murder; manslaughter; larceny; burglary; other crimes; criminal procedure. Beale's Cases on Criminal Law, and the Oklahoma cases, penal statutes and statutes of criminal procedure. Four hours a week. Professor Cheadle. 4 hours.

Special Lectures: Continued as indicated in the first semester. 1 hour.

SECOND YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Agency: Nature of relation; appointment; liabilities of principal; torts; crimes; admissions; liabilities of agent; parties to writings; undisclosed principal; obligation between principal and agent; delegation of agency; termination; ratification. Wambaugh's Cases on Agency. Two hours a week. Professor Foster. 2 hours.

Equity: Nature of jurisdiction; specific performance; affirmative contracts; negative; third persons; consequences of specific performance; partial performance; consideration; marketable title; statute of frauds; mistake; hardship; mutuality; specific reparation; waste; disturbance of easements; nuisance; monopoly rights. Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet. 2 hours.

Evidence: Admissibility, relevancy; circumstantial; qualification; impeachment; admission; real evidence; documents; hearsay rule; exceptions; dying declarations; against interest; pedigree; subscribing

witness; regular entries; reputation; records; order of evidence; opinion; privileged communications; burden of proof; judicial notice. Wigmore's Cases on Evidence. Four hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

4 hours

Property II. Including Wills: Acquisition of real property inter vivos; statute of limitations; prescription; releases; surrenders; boundaries; estates created; easements created; covenants of title; execution of deeds; acquisition after death; wills; making revocation and republication; lapsed legacies; administration; payment of debts; marshalling. Gray's Cases on Property. Vols. III and IV. Two hours a week. Professor Foster.

2 hours.

Mortgages: Legal mortgage; title theory; lien theory; equitable mortgage; absolute deed; conditional sale; reservation of title; after acquired property; subsequent advances; priority between mortgage liens; rights to possession; receipt of rents and profits; right to redeem; purchase of equity of redemption; clogging the equity of redemption; consolidation of mortgages. Wyman's Cases on Mortgages. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

2 hours.

Second Semester

Sales: Sales of goods when something remains to be done; when nothing remains; goods not specified; subsequent appropriation; reservation of jus disponendi; C. O. D.; fraud; retention of possession; delivery; factor's liens; stoppage in transitu; warranty; statute of frauds. Williston's Cases on Sales. Four hours a week. Professor Foster.

4 hours.

Equity: Continuation of course described in the first semester. Ames' Cases in Equity Jurisdiction. Two hours a week. Professor Monnet.

2 hours.

Agency: Continuation of course described in the first semester. Wambaugh's Cases on Agency. Two hours a week. Professor Foster.

2 hours.

Domestic Relations: Contract to marry; breach of promise; common law marriage; capacity; consent; husband and wife; wife's contracts; wife's property; wife's person; torts by each; divorce; grounds for granting and refusal; alimony; parent and child; maintenance; tort; legitimacy; infancy; contracts and torts, insanity; drunkenness; aliens. Woodruff's Cases on Domestic Relations. Two hours a week. Professor Cheadle.

2 hours.

Property II. Including Wills: Continuation of course described in the first semester. 2 hours a week. Professor Foster.

2 hours.

The University of Oklahoma
THIRD YEAR SUBJECTS

First Semester

Bills and Notes: Formal requisites; acceptance; indorsement; transfer; purchase for value without notice; overdue; extinguishment; obligations of parties; checks; diligence; presentment, dishonor, protest, notice; the negotiable instruments law. Ames' Cases on Bills and Notes. Four hours a week. Professor 4 hours.

Suretyship: Kinds of suretyship; statute of frauds; surety's defenses; surety's right to subrogation; indemnity; contribution; exoneration; creditor's right to surety's securities. Ames' Cases on Suretyship. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Trusts: Nature and requisites; express, resulting, constructive, charitable; appointment of trustee; nature of cestui's interest; transfer by trustee or cestui; cestui's interest how affected by death, marriage, or bankruptcy of trustee or cestui; duties of trustee; removal; resignation; accounting. Ames' Cases on Trusts. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Damages: Exemplary; liquidated; nominal; direct; consequential; avoidable; counsel fees; certainty; compensation; physical and mental suffering; aggravation and mitigation; value; interest; special rules in certain tort and contract actions. Beale's Cases on Damages. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Bailments and Carriers: Legal results of the relation; gratuitous bailments; mutual benefit bailments; pignus or pledge; locatio rei; locatio operis; inn keepers carriers of goods; liability of common carrier under special contract; termination of carrier's relation; quasi-bailees; carriers of passengers; carriers of intelligence; actions against carriers. Goddard's Cases on Bailments and Carriers. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Practice Court: Drawing, criticising, and discussing pleadings; commencement of actions; issuance and service of process; motions; issues of law or demurrers; introduction of evidence; arguments of counsel; instructions to jury; verdict and judgment; motions for new trial; exceptions; appeal. Four hours a week. Professor 4 hours.

Second Semester

Corporations: Distinction between corporations and partnerships; disregarding the corporate fiction; formation of corporations; powers; what are corporate acts; de facto corporations; collateral attack; ultra vires; promoters; directors; rights of minority shareholder; creditors; watered stock; transfer; ownership by corporation of shares

of its own or other corporate stock; validity of voting trusts. Warren's Cases on Corporations. Four hours a week. Professor 4 hours.

Conflict of Laws: Comity; territorial jurisdiction; domicile; taxation; jurisdiction in rem and in personam; marriage; legitimacy and adoption; movables and immovables; marital property; intestate and testamentary succession; place of contracting; interpretation, effect and discharge of contracts; administration of estates; wardships; judgments, their nature, obligation, and effect. Beale's Cases on Conflict of Laws, Shorter Selection. Two hours a week; Professor 2 hours.

Property III: Illegal conditions and restraints; forfeiture and restraints on alienation; priority; fraudulent conveyances; purchases for value; registration; effect of notice; conversion; election; joint ownership; conveyance by metes and bounds; courtesy and dower. Gray's Cases on Property, Vol. VI, and assigned topics. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Constitutional Law: Nature of the Constitution; relation of the states to the federal government; departments of government; taxation; commerce; police power; bankruptcy; currency; implied powers; powers of the executive; the judicial department; checks and balances; government of the territories; state comity; civil rights; political privileges; protection of contracts and property; due process of law; the status of recently annexed island territory. McClain's Cases on Constitutional Law. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Partnership: Nature of a partnership; formation of partnership; firm name and good will; mutual rights and duties; actions between partners at law and in equity; powers and liability of partners; dissolution; debts; distribution of assets. Ames' Cases on Partnership. Two hours a week. Professor 2 hours.

Practice Court: Continuation of the course outlined in the first semester. Four hours a week. Professor 4 hours.

If further information is desired as to any of the matters set forth in this bulletin, inquiries should be addressed to

JULIEN C. MONNET,

Dean of the School of Law,
Norman, Oklahoma.

ROLL OF STUDENTS

1910-11

SCHOOL OF LAW

Second Year

Anderson, Charles M	Atoka
Bellatti, Robert	Norman
Bellatti, Edith	Norman
Betzer, Frank Forrest	Chandler
Billingslea, Ralph	Wellston
Cameron, William Crawford	Guthrie
Canfield, Herbert Davis	Navina
Crawfis, Orland R	Continental, Ohio
Diamond, Harry H	Holdenville
Erwin, Perlee Dair	Wellston
Herndon, Charles Holland	Murfreesboro, Ark.
Hurst, Thurman Scott	Pawnee
Jenness, Richard Emerson	Omulgee
Ledbetter, Louis Albert	Oklahoma City
Lewis, Leonard Dodson	Hobart
Little, James Monroe	Norman
Manning, Frank R	Chickasha
Masek, Charles Louis	Tulsa
Mayfield, Tom Wppard	Norman
McIntosh, Daniel Newman	Checotah
Mohrbacker, Carl Edward	Shawnee
Randolph, William Nathaniel	Monett, Mo.
Robinson, William Baythy	Oklahoma City
Ross, Henry Grady	Madill
Speakman, Streeter S	Wellston
Twyford, Charles French	Oklahoma City
Walker, Paul Atlee	Shawnee
Watson, Frank Nelson	Pond Creek
Welch, Samuel Earle	Talihina
Wheeler, Henderson Floyd	Dill
Wilkinson, Roy Lee	Garber

First Year

Berry, Raymond Clyde	Norman
Brown, Carl Chester	West Plains, Mo.
Brown, Peyton Earle	Mangum
Capshaw, Fred	Norman
Castleberry, Marvin	Olustee
Caudill, Gilbert Henry	Clinton
Cobb, Sylvester Att	Vinita
Cowden, Clarence I	McAlester
Dickey, Joseph A	Continental, Ohio
Foster, Otto Earl	Chandler
Garrett, Wilkins Barry	Altus
Harrington, Charles Harrison	Norman
Hentz, William Walter	Oklahoma City
Highsaw, James Leonard	Princeton, Tex.
Holland, James Dories	Norman
Hughes, Carl Jennings	Sapulpa
Hunt, Elton Ballinger	Alex
Hunt, Percy Slayden	Wagoner
Jackson, Lamar Harrison	Caloway
Jenness, Thomas M	Okmulgee
Johnson, Charles Boggy	Norman
Jones, Milo J	Rutherford College, N. C.
Kelly, George Leonard	Guthrie
Lourie, Mark	New York, N. Y.
Mayginnes, Arthur Hall	Tulsa
McCombs, Thomas Marcom	Sallisaw
McMillan, Murray	Pauls Valley
Moore, William Best	Broken Arrow
Morris, Clay McKinley	Newkirk
Nairn, James	Nowata
North, Sidney Newton	Inola
Patterson, Paul Warren	Muskogee
Rosenstein, Claude Houston	Norman
Shepler, Fred Butler	Oklahoma City
Swanson, Archie Glenn	Muskogee
Taylor, Robert Nesbitt	Norman
Tolbert, Raymond Augustus	Hobart
Truitt, Marcus William	El Reno
Turk, Solon William	Lexington
Ward, Roger Dixon	Oklahoma City
Wilkins, Chester Clifford	Norman
Williams, Collins Collier	Norman

The University of Oklahoma

Special

Autry, Alvah Barto	Washington
Bayless, Ross Raymond	Claremore
Bounds, Robert Martin	Royse City, Tex.
Buckholts, Enos Emit	Oklahoma City
Corvin, Lawrence Henry	Dayton, Tenn.
Cowan, James Alvis	Moore
Cox, Manford Allan	Tryon
Cox, Roscoe Newton	Tryon
Fitterer, Louis Henry	Altus
Garrison, Herbert William	Oklahoma City
Jenkins, Albert Edward	Oklahoma City
Kirkendall, Harry Clark	Carmen
Lambert, John Edward	Nowata
Manning, Addie Okla	Ringwood
Massad, Georges	Oklahoma City
Moss, William Boyce	Fairfax
Page, Alfred Washington	Supply
Smith, Charles Lee	Konawa
Sowder, John Bryon	Norman

Summary

Second Year	31
First Year	42
Special	19
Total	92



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The University Bulletin has been established by the university. The reasons that have led to such a step are: first, to provide a means to set before the people of Oklahoma, from time to time, information about the work of the different departments of the university; and, second, to provide a way for the publishing of departmental reports papers, theses, and such other matter as the university believes would be helpful to the cause of education in our state. The Bulletin will be sent post free to all who apply for it. The university desires especially to exchange with other schools and colleges for similar publications.

Communications should be addressed:

THE UNIVERSITY BULLETIN
University Hall,
Norman, Oklahoma.